### MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM

NR Eligible: yes \_\_\_\_\_

roperty Name: Rhoads House	Inventory Number: F-3-244					
Address: 6022 Jefferson Pike (MD 180)	Historic district: yes X no					
City: Frederick Zip Code: 21703	County: Frederick					
USGS Quadrangle(s): Frederick						
Property Owner: S.A. Nathan Farms #1, LLC and P.R. Nathan Farms #1, LLC T	ax Account ID Number: 1123440180					
Tax Map Parcel Number(s): 104 & 105 Tax Map Number	r:76					
Project: MD 180 at Greenfield Drive to MD 351 at Corporate Drive Agency:	Maryland State Highway Administration					
Agency Prepared By: Maryland State Highway Administration						
Preparer's Name: Rebecca Crew	Date Prepared: 09/16/2008					
Documentation is presented in:						
Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: Eligibility recommended	X Eligibility not recommended					
Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B	CDEFG					
Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource	to a NR district/property:					
Name of the District/Property:						
Inventory Number: Eligible:yes	Listed: yes					
ite visit by MHT Staff yes X no Name:	Date:					
Description of Property and Justification: (Please attach map and photo)						
Description						
The Rhoads House, at 6022 Jefferson Pike, is a two-story, three-bay dwelling of log German siding. It also has a frame-construction rear ell, also covered in asbestos significantly gable-end brick chimneys. The roof is covered in standing-seam metal. The window foundation is stone and the dwelling has a dirt basement.	ding over German siding. It has three internal,					
The dwelling exhibits the transition of German acculturation, as the room arrangement the location of the chimneys at the gable ends is symmetrical. The main façade is as center bay, but slightly to the left (west) of center. The center second story window The window openings in the other two bays line up vertically; the second story wind shorter than the first floor windows.  The original structure, built of logs and covered with plaster and lath on the interior, German kich, stupp, and kammer. The main entrance leads to the kich, running from	symmetrical; the main entrance is located in the is located slightly to the right (east) of center. dow openings are approximately one-third, has three rooms on each floor, such as the					
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MHT Comments:						
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Reviewer, National Register Program	Date					

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fireplace located on the west wall. A corner stair to the basement and to the second floor is located at the northwest corner of the kich. Two doors lead from the kich to the east half of the house. The stupp is located in the southeast corner of the dwelling and contains a fireplace on the east exterior wall. The kammer is smaller, unheated, and located in the northeast corner of the structure. The room arrangement, including the placement of fireplaces, is repeated on the second floor.

The rear ell is a later addition; it is of frame construction, so the walls are thinner than those of the original structure. It contains one large room on the first floor and one large room on the second. The floor of the second story is one step lower than that of the original structure. The north wall of the first floor of the rear ell contains a fireplace, with a corner stair and small closet to the west and a larger closet to the east. This first floor rear ell fireplace is larger than the other fireplaces, suggesting that it may have been utilized for cooking. A round hole showing the former location of a stove pipe remains on the chimney breast. Built-in cabinets remain on the east wall of the room, again showing the likely use of this room as a kitchen. One upper sash containing two vertical lights remains in the west wall of the rear ell. A shed-roofed mud room is added to the intersection of the original structure and the rear ell.

Throughout the dwelling, most of the interior doors and fireplace surrounds have been removed; one two-paneled interior door and one closet door made of vertical boards remain. The only remaining fireplace surround is a simplified Greek Revival; the door and window surrounds in the original structure are also simplified Greek Revival. The surrounds in the rear ell are void of decorative embellishment.

Outbuildings are located to the north of the dwelling. Overgrown vegetation also obscures the visibility of and accessibility to these structures. In the northwest part of the parcel is a shed-roofed frame structure with vertical wood siding, exposed rafter feet and corrugated metal roof; the interior contains shelving and the roof is collapsing. Following a straight line east is a frame structure with exposed German siding, standing seam metal shed roof and a shed roof addition to the north. It has six-over-six double-hung sash windows. Lining up to the north is a third outbuilding with a concrete masonry foundation of about three feet in height. Above this is a frame section, with a shed roof, clad in brick-printed tar paper. The ruins of other structures such as privies and wells are suggested by piles of wood in the vicinity of these outbuildings.

History

No structure is recorded in the tax records and the property has been uninhabited for some time. The property is overgrown with vegetation obscuring its view from the road. The property includes a two-story frame I-house with real ell and several outbuildings. Along with information gathered during the field visit, preliminary research indicates the dwelling dates to c. 1850, the year in which Joshua Rhoads purchased the property from Laura Clagett. J. Rhoads appears on the 1858 Isaac Bond Map of Frederick County. The 1860 Agricultural Census of Maryland includes Joshua Rhodes as farming 34 acres worth \$2400. Jos. Rhodes is recorded as farming 26 acres worth \$1500. The 1873 C.O. Titus Atlas of Frederick County records a Pottery directly to the northwest of the dwelling of J. Rhoads. The 1880 United States Federal Census records James Rhoads, age 59, as a "Poter" living in the household of Joshua Rhoads (age). In 1891, the property was purchased by Benjamin Zimmerman, and in 1948, Mollie Zimmerman (the daughter of Benjamin Zimmerman) sold the property to Lillie G. Rees. The following year, Rees (who lived in York, PA) sold the property to Harry and Maud Feaga (ECW 481/166). The Feagas conveyed the property to Harry Edwin and Delores Mae Young in 1961 (651/637). The Youngs sold the property to Merhl D. and Catherine T. Remsberg in 1964 (710/3). The Remsbergs sold the property in 1966 to Toomey, Beatty & LaSpada (745/714). The heirs of Toomey, Beatty, and LaSpada sold the property to the current owner Swami Nathan in 1985 (1292/679).

Significance

The Rhoads House retains a moderate degree of integrity. The location of the structure appears to be original, and the setting remains more or less intact, as it dwelling is located close to the Jefferson Turnpike, and close to agricultural fields, with three

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outbuildings located at the rear of the dwelling. The current condition of the excessive vegetative growth obscuring the view of the house from the road slightly diminishes the setting. Newer residences to the west of 6022 Jefferson Pike do not intrude upon the setting, and the outbuildings retain their original placement and add to the setting. The three outbuildings associated with the house date from the early twentieth century, due to their use of concrete masonry

The overall design of the dwelling in has not been altered, remaining a three-bay, two-story frame dwelling with rear ell. The floorplan has not been altered. One cellar entrance on the west façade appears to have been altered, as a portion of the foundation is concrete masonry rather than stone masonry. The lack of symmetry in the main façade and floor plan and placement of small corner stairs are suggestive of Germanic builders, while the gable-end chimneys reflect a mild influence of the English, as Germans slowly acculturated into the dominant English society.

Materials have been somewhat diminished, as asbestos siding has been added over the original German cladding. Wood shingles may have been the original roof cladding, but if so, the replacement with standing seam metal is an early enough alteration change to be considered historic. Doors and windows throughout the dwelling have been removed, and at least two fireplace surrounds have been removed. The small section of concrete-masonry on the west foundation wall is not original.

The workmanship displayed by 6022 Jefferson Pike includes log construction, plastering, stone and brick masonry, and wood trimwork. The log construction is obscured by the plastering and cladding. The plastering is in deteriorated condition. The masonry is minimally visible, of average quality, and average condition. The wood trimwork that remains is of average quality. The feeling of 6022 Jefferson Pike is of a nineteenth century farmhouse, with is strengthened by its lack of indoor plumbing, storage spaces above fireplaces, and corner stairs. However, the feeling is somewhat diminished by the severe deterioration caused by the long period of un-inhabitation.

The association with German artisans and agriculture is weak. According to the website www.shenandoahpottery.com, at least 25 other potters, apprentices, and pottery merchants in Frederick County between 1750 and 1900. Other properties in Frederick County most likely illustrate this part of regional history. As a small parcel, it does not illustrate the agricultural aspects of its history, despite the presence of adjacent cultivated fields.

Research has not found the Rhoads House to be associated with events that have made significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; thus it is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A.

The Rhoads House is not associated with the lives of persons significant in our past that would qualify it as eligible for the National Register under Criterion B. Research has not found the property to be representative of the significant contributions and accomplishments of specific individuals that have played a significant role within a defined area of American history.

The dwelling exhibits elements of German acculturation; however it is neither exceptionally distinctive nor does it represent the work of a master. Other dwellings in the Frederick area are better examples of the German settlement of the area. Therefore, the property is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion C.

The property has not been assessed for the National Register under Criterion D.

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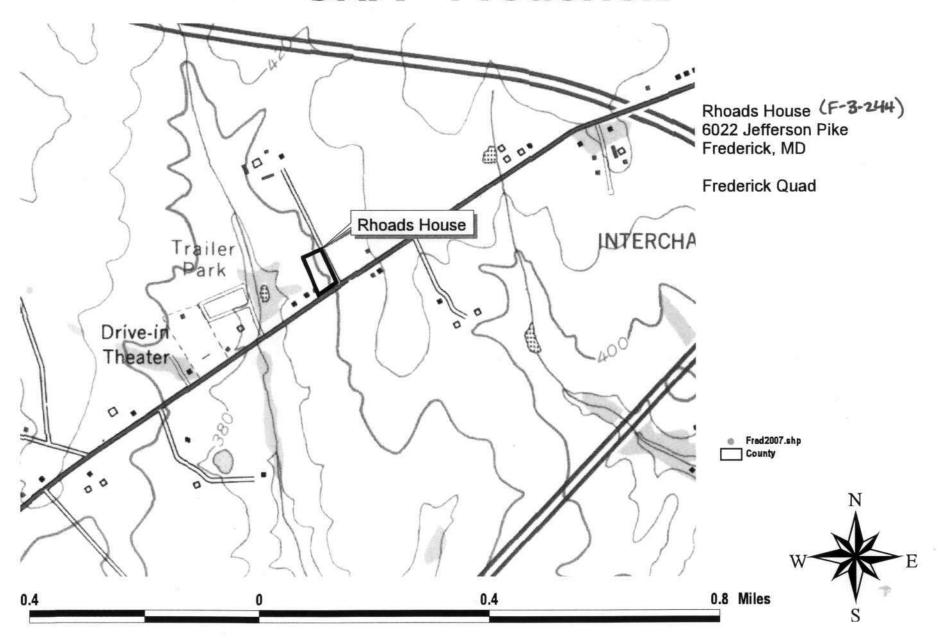
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Williams, T.J.C. and Folger McKinsey

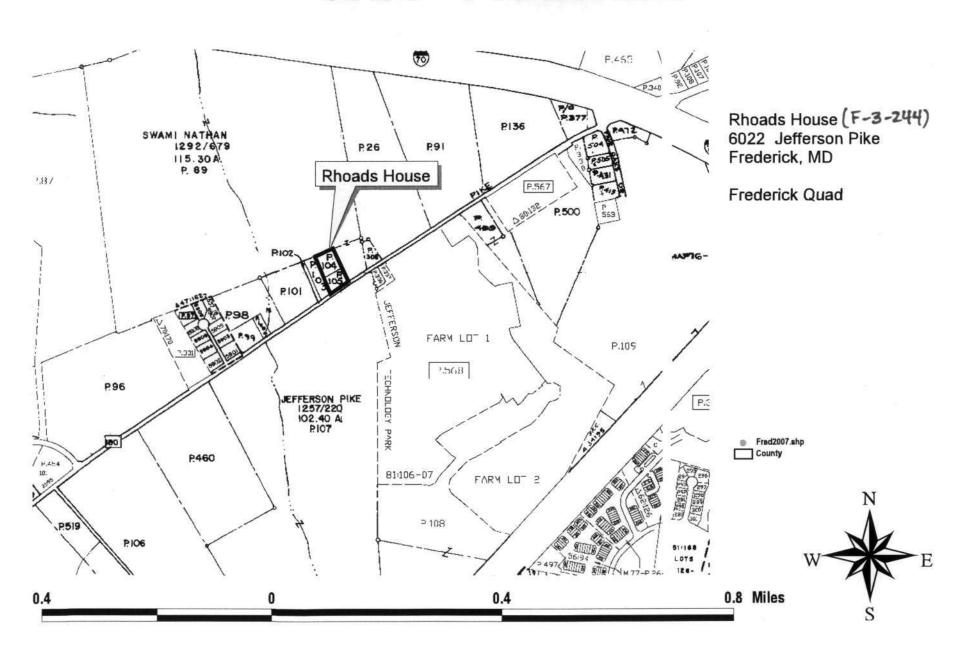
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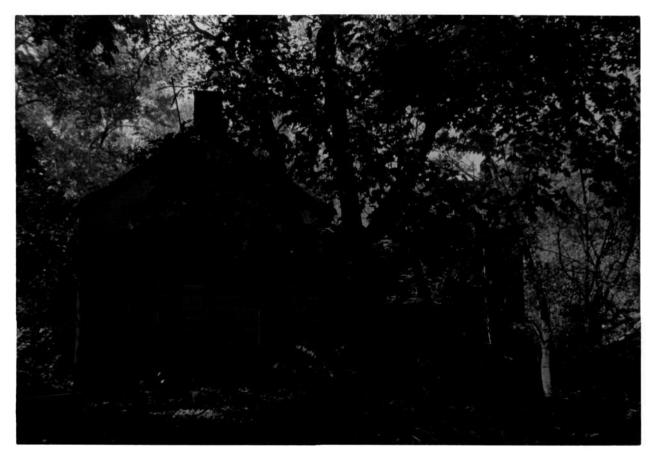


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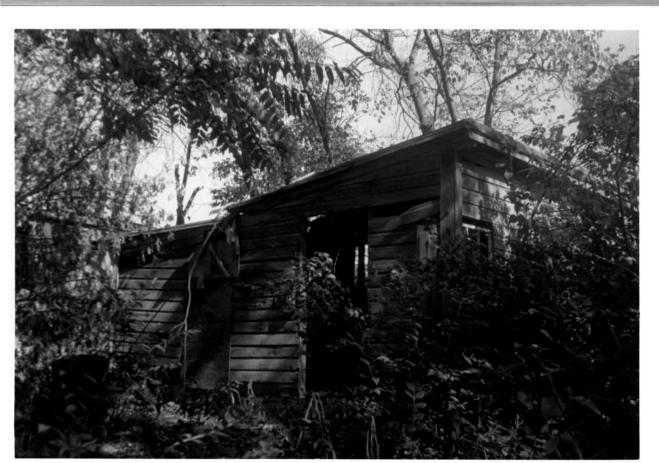
MIHP# J-3-244 Rhoads House Suderick Co, MD R. Crew 10/10/08 MO SHOD Lacing NW Towards front of dwelling



MIHP # J-3-244 Rhoads House Frederick Co, MD R. Crew 10/10/08 MD SHOD Jacing W towards dwelling



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MIHP # J. 3-244 Rhoads House Grederick Co, MD R. Crew 80/01/01 MD SHPD Facing SW towards shed, NE of dwelling #5 %6



MIHP # 7-3-244 Rhoads Howe Frederica Co, MD of craw 10/10/08 MO SHAD Facing NE towards ghed, NW of dwelling # 646